

The American Observer

A free, virtuous, and enlightened people must know well the great principles and causes on which their happiness depends.—James Monroe

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Congress Discusses Revision in Tariff

Ways and Means Committee Studies Extension of Reciprocal Trade Agreements

MANY HISTORIC ISSUES RAISED

Effect of American Tariff Policy upon Course of International Trade After War Is Weighed

It is hard, in these days of history-making world events, to fix our attention on an old issue of American politics, such as the tariff. We must realize, however, that if there is to be permanent peace in the world, the nations, including the United States, must get securely on their feet economically. People everywhere must have a chance to maintain reasonable standards of living. Trade plays a big part in determining what economic conditions shall be. Legislation affecting trade, therefore, is tied closely to the whole problem of maintaining peace and security.

An important measure of trade control is now being considered by the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives. That Committee is discussing the question of whether the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act shall be renewed. This act was first passed in 1934 and was to run for three years. It was renewed for another three-year period in 1937, and again in 1940. In 1943, it was renewed for a two-year period. It will expire on June 30 of this year unless it is re-enacted.

New Tariff Program

This program gets away from the usual method of adopting tariff legislation. The old way, which had been followed throughout our history, was for Congress to make a list of all the goods which were being, or might be, imported into this country, and to decide in the case of each item whether an import tax or duty should be charged, and, if so, how much.

This was a big job, for hundreds of kinds of articles are shipped into this country from all parts of the world. The framing of a general tariff law ordinarily took the time of Congress for many weeks, or even months. First the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives studied the lists, held hearings at which all interested parties aired their views, decided on the import duties to be imposed, and then framed a bill covering all the items. Then the bill went to the floor of the House and was debated. After the house had acted, the measure went to the Senate, where it was studied in detail by the Finance Committee, and was finally acted upon by the Senate as a whole.

There has always been a great deal of what is termed "logrolling" in Congress when a tariff act has been under consideration. For example, a con-

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"We will find a new passage to a far better world"

These Crowded Hours

By Walter E. Myer

In the first issue of *The American Observer*—this was in the summer of 1931—we quoted the historian, Ferdinand Lot, who, in writing of what he called "The End of the Ancient World," had said: "If it is true that the river of time glides on continuously it is also true that the rate of its progress is not even. Sometimes it becomes so slow that its movement is scarcely noticeable and it seems possible to give an account of several centuries in a few brief pages only. At other times it rises and overflows in a sudden spate and the historian, crushed by the confused throng of abundant facts, spends a whole lifetime in retracing a few revolutionary days."

It seemed to us, back in those days of the early thirties, that the river of time was beginning to flow quite swiftly. Speaking of movements even then under way in Germany, *The American Observer* said that "we may be on the threshold of events fit to swerve the course of a century." The clouds of depression were then darkening our own land and the course of our economic life was being deeply affected.

During the years that followed the current moved even more tumultuously. These were years of depression, of recovery efforts, of vast social change. Then came the flood which engulfed the world in war. All the nations were swept into a crucible and an ominous question mark hung over the future of mankind.

Now in these spring days of 1945 comes the climax, a "sudden spate" whose swirling waters have toppled into ruin a proud empire which had threatened to enslave the world. The events of the last few weeks have moved in such rapid procession that the news of them is stale before the daily papers can recount them. One who would keep up with the procession must have his ear glued to the radio, as history-making reports are flashed through the ether.

We stand in bewilderment in the presence of the events which mark these "few revolutionary days"—events which the historians of a later century will spend "a whole lifetime in retracing." We go about our daily rounds as the Parisians did during the Reign of Terror, as people so often do during great moments in history, scarcely sensing the significance of the drama which unfolds before us. But we cannot afford to miss the drama. Amidst confusion we must seek understanding, for the titanic and destructive struggle now ending in Europe has unloosed mighty forces, and the future of the world depends on the way they are channeled and controlled.

A great chapter in human history has ended. The blank pages of another great chapter are spread before us. This is indeed an hour of destiny.

Conflict of Interests Between Big Powers

San Francisco Conference Reveals Conflict between Russia and Western Democracies

NEED FOR SOLUTION IS ACUTE

Differences Must Be Settled if International Security Organization Is to Be Successful

V-E DAY!

May 8, 1945, will go down through the ages as one of the great days of human history. For centuries it will be remembered as the day of victory for the forces of freedom and progress; victory over the most dangerous threat to civilization that modern times have witnessed. Now the forces of reconstruction can get to work at the job of rebuilding and restoration. From the battlefields of Europe we turn with mounting hope to the promise of San Francisco.

By CLAY COSS

SAN FRANCISCO—The big fact about the conference to date is that two rival factions have developed, one faction headed by the United States and the other by Russia. This development is the chief topic of discussion when newspapermen who are here to report the conference talk things over.

Nearly all the correspondents with whom I have talked are worried about the way things are going, but there are differences of opinion as to where the blame lies for the situation which has developed.

Issues Arise

The first big issue to come up, the one concerning the chairmanship of the conference, could surely have been dealt with in advance. As readers of this paper already know, the British and American delegations intended that Secretary of State Stettinius should be chairman.

Such a plan was in accordance with precedent. When an international conference is held, it is the custom for the leading representative of the nation in which the meeting is held to act as chairman. But the Russians thought that there were good reasons to change that precedent.

The chairman of a conference has a great deal of influence in determining what it shall do. Why, said Molotov, should this power be wielded by any one nation? Why not divide it among the four great powers which had called the conference? Why not have the chairmanship rotate among the representatives of these powers?

The plan as finally worked out looked, on the face of it, like a compromise. The foreign ministers of the United States, Great Britain, Russia, and China take turns presiding.

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Red Square in Moscow—Can the points of difference between Russia and the western world be reconciled at San Francisco?

Rivalries at San Francisco

(Continued from page 1)

over the sessions. But this apparent compromise was really a defeat for Russia, because Secretary Stettinius will be chairman of the Executive Committee and the Steering Committee, and in these positions he can greatly influence the work of the conference.

The Russians won the second round. White Russia and the Ukraine were given seats in the Assembly, which means that Russia will really have three seats in that body. The United States and Great Britain had agreed upon this at Yalta, and they stood by their agreement.

Issue over Poland

The next question was whether the provisional Polish government should be admitted to the conference. When Russia drove the Germans out of Poland, she set up a Polish government at Lublin. It was made up of Polish leaders who were friendly to the Russians, and it excluded the Poles who, when Poland was overrun by the Germans, had fled to London and had set up a government-in-exile.

It was agreed at Yalta that Polish leaders representing different factions should be taken into the Polish government and that a democratic government should be set up. This has not yet been done, and the Americans and British have refused to recognize the pro-Russian Polish government. The Russians promise that this government will be reorganized in due time. Meanwhile, they demanded that the government as it exists be recognized and admitted to the San Francisco conference. When this question came before the conference, the Russian demand was voted down. The Poles are being kept out.

Then came the problem of Argentina. For several years that country has been under a fascist government which was notoriously sympathetic with the Germans. The late President Roosevelt and former Secretary of State Hull openly accused it of being fascist and pro-German.

The fascist government still remains in power, but under pressure from the

United States and the Latin American republics, Argentina declared war on Germany a few weeks ago and asked for admission to the San Francisco conference.

The Latin American countries favored the admission of Argentina. Russia opposed it. Why, said Molotov, should Argentina, which had helped Germany throughout the war, be admitted to the conference when the Poles, who had fought the Germans, were denied admission?

The United States, wishing apparently to maintain close and friendly relations with the Western Hemisphere powers, voted to seat Argentina, and, after a heated debate, that country was admitted.

While the debate was in progress, Molotov asked that the voting be deferred for a few days so that the Russians could have an opportunity to study further the qualifications of Argentina for admission. Many American observers think that this request should have been granted. They think this would have been a small price for harmony between this country and Russia. Whether or not this argument is sound, it did not prevail. The Russians were refused the delay and they suffered another defeat.

U. S. Voting Strength

One fact stands out clearly. The United States can obtain a majority of the votes at the conference on almost any question which comes up. The Latin American countries stand solidly with us. There are 21 of these Western Hemisphere nations. There are only 46 nations in the conference, so the United States and her bloc of Latin American supporters alone can almost control the conference.

But they do not stand alone on important questions. Great Britain can usually be depended upon to stand with us. So can the small nations of Europe, except for a few along the Russian borders which are obliged to support Russia. China can probably be depended upon to go along with us. Hence, on almost all important issues

concerning which Russia and the United States may be on opposing sides, the American view, supported by Latin America, Great Britain, and certain other nations, will prevail and Russia will be in a minority.

If this is true in the conference, which is to set up a world organization, it will no doubt be true in the Assembly of the organization itself. Russians feel certain, therefore, that in the world organization which is to be established, they can easily be outvoted by the Americans and the British, together with their following of small nations. They think that in any world organization which is to be established, the other nations, or a majority of them, will "gang up" against Russia.

Effect upon Russia

What effect will this belief, which is very real to the Russians, have upon their policies? This is a question much discussed among observers at the San Francisco conference. Some think that the Soviet Union, having been rebuffed at the conference, will withdraw and refuse to cooperate with the world organizations. Others think that the Russians will remain at the conference and help build a world organization, but that they are likely later to become disgruntled and withdraw.

Another opinion frequently expressed is that Russia will go into the world organization and perhaps stay in, but that she will use her influence to keep it from being very strong. She will insist, for example, on the so-called veto plan which, on her demand, was put into the Dumbarton Oaks proposals.

According to this veto provision, the Security Council cannot call upon the world organization to use force against an aggressor unless all the permanent members of the Council approve. This means that action cannot be taken against any of the Big Five nations (and Russia is one of them) without that nation's consent—a consent, of course, which no nation would give. If this plan is followed, Russia can be

sure that the machinery of the world organization cannot be used to thwart any of her acts, even though a majority of the nations may be against her.

Russia, feeling that she will be in a permanent minority among the nations, is planning to protect herself in another way. Even though there is an organization of nations to maintain the peace of the world, Russia will not depend wholly upon it as a defense against aggression.

She will maintain her own military power and she will keep some kind of control over the small nations along her borders. She will see to it that they are "friendly" so that their territory can never again be used as it was used during the present war, to launch a campaign against her. This is her real reason for maintaining a government largely under Russian control in Poland.

Policy of Self-Defense

In all fairness, it must be conceded that the United States is adopting a policy of self-defense somewhat like that of the Russians. We are not insisting that the nations near our borders be under our control, for we do not think that that is necessary for our defense. We are, however, asking that a number of islands in the Pacific be placed permanently in our hands so that we can use them as air and naval bases.

We will, no doubt, be willing to depend more upon the world organization for protection against war than Russia is, but for the present at least, we are not depending wholly upon it. We are planning to expand our own power so that we may be strong in our own defense.

Behind the scenes, a number of irritating problems, which do not come before the sessions of the conference, are being discussed and are contributing to bad feeling between the United States and Russia. One of these irritations is the matter of a loan which Russia is asking us to make her.

The Russians want us to lend them six billion dollars from lend-lease money to help them to rebuild their devastated areas. Congress would have to authorize this loan, and it has not yet done so. As a matter of fact, the proposal that the loan be made to Russia has not been submitted to Congress.

The Russians are very impatient about this, the more so because they say that we have promised a loan to China. They think that we are lending the Chinese money in return for Chinese support in the conference and in the world organization which is to be established. They think that we are lining China up on our side through the use of money, while denying funds to them.

Why have we failed to make this loan to Russia? The reasons are rather complex. For one thing, there is a strong feeling in this country against making lend-lease loans after the war is over. Many of our people have looked upon lend-lease grants as a war measure, and they do not like to see us go ahead with that policy in peacetime.

But that is not the whole story. A good many people oppose our lending money to Russia because they think that she will use it to develop her industry and trade and also her military power. They ask why we should help her to develop her strength when she is a competitor of ours and may conceivably sometime be our enemy.

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Sidelights on Security Conference—by Clay Coss

EVERYONE who attends the daily meetings of the conference is impressed with the language difficulties of an international gathering. If a delegate delivers a speech in English, it is translated into French. If he delivers it in some language other than French or English, then it is translated into these two languages. Thus each speech is usually read at least twice, and, in many cases, three times.

The same thing applies to delegates who meet in committee groups. Everything they say must be translated for the benefit of those who do not understand the language being spoken. All this translating is tiresome and drags out the proceedings. One cannot help feeling the great need for a single language in carrying on international relationships.

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It is interesting to watch Soviet Foreign Commissar Molotov while he is listening to speeches which are delivered in English. A young Russian interpreter named Pavlov sits beside him, and, in a low voice, translates each speech for his chief as it is being given. This young man has considerable responsibility, for when Molotov is engaging in a conference discussion, Pavlov must make it clear to him what the foreigners are saying, and he must make it clear to the foreigners what Molotov is saying. Since each language has its own peculiarities and special meanings, it is often difficult to translate what someone has said and make it mean what he intends it to. Pavlov has remarkable talent along this line, and Molotov leans very heavily on him.



Clay Coss

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While Molotov, because of Russia's position in the world today, plus the uncertainty surrounding her policies, is without question the most publicized man at the conference, everyone agrees that Ezequiel Padilla, foreign minister of Mexico, is one of the ablest men here. When he announces a press conference, the newspapermen flock to it in large numbers. He is a tall, large-framed, handsome man, with coal black hair. His voice is resonant, and what he has to say is almost always worth listening to. He is given a large measure of credit for the splendid success of the Mexico City conference, and he is playing an important role at San Francisco.

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I have made it a point to talk to as many servicemen out here as possible. Most of these fellows are about ready to go to the Pacific fighting fronts, and a number of them have already been. The majority of those with whom I have talked are hopeful that the conference will turn out satisfactorily. A few are cynical, however, and say that it is merely another "confab of the slick diplomats" of the world, each trying to outdo the other, with little hope that permanent peace will result from this conference. One young sailor, just recently out of high school, expressed himself in this way: "If all people could have the feeling that I have now, we could build a lasting peace. Frankly, the thought of

leaving my family, my girl, and my friends—the thought that I may never see them again—makes me sick that I did not work hard in and out of school to help keep peace. All I cared about was having fun and studying as little as possible. When I thought about world problems at all, which was very seldom, I could not see how any views of mine would matter one way or another. Besides, I was just too lazy and self-absorbed to read and study about things that appeared to have no concern for me.

"But now I have learned the hard way that those very problems which earlier seemed so distant and unimportant, are now affecting my life more than everything else put together. As I see it, the only hope for lasting peace is for the schools to hammer away day in and day out at the kids to work hard to prevent war. Every high school graduate should be an expert on the problems of different parts of the world and on how our country fits into the world picture."

I tried to reassure this young sailor by saying that the war would have come in spite of anything he could have done. He quickly replied: "That's true enough, but if I had made an effort to prevent war, then I could have blamed others for not doing so. As it is, I've got to blame myself as much as anyone else, and that makes me feel worse."

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Another sailor with whom I talked made this interesting comment on the conference: "Some people are poking fun because of the elaborate ceremonies connected with it. They say it's a good Hollywood production. Well, why shouldn't it be? Americans like a good show. Why shouldn't there be a lot of ballyhoo connected with a conference of this kind just as there is for a great sporting event? That's been the trouble with international relationships. They have been conducted on a dry and secret basis. If they are brought out into the open and pepped up, people will pay more attention to them and know more about them."

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As I come out of these conference meetings and walk back to my hotel, I always see a number of children playing along the way. The younger ones, of course, have no idea about what the big meeting down the street is all about. They are not aware of the fact that their future happiness and security may depend upon the out-



Mexico's Foreign Minister, Ezequiel Padilla (left) is recognized as one of the ablest of the delegates. He is shown here with Secretary of State Stettinius

come of this fateful conference. I stopped one little girl (she said she was 8 years old) and asked why the large crowds of people were over by the Opera House. She said: "Those are a lot of foreign people who came here about the war." I asked her if they were good or bad people, and she quickly replied: "Oh, they are good people."

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The majority opinion with respect to the ability of Secretary of State Stettinius is this: He has not yet shown qualities of outstanding statesmanship, and perhaps he never will. The fact remains, however, that he is a good organizer of men; he is devoting every ounce of his energy to the cause of peace; he is an able speaker and, with his prematurely white hair and serious face, looks the part of a diplomat. No foreign leader doubts his sincerity and good intentions, and those are valuable assets in his job.

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An English newspaperman, while standing in line for his credentials and looking over the press releases on the counter, jokingly remarked: "This conference could never have been held in my country—we don't have enough paper."

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The lobbies of all the big hotels are jammed every night with people trying to get autographs from the delegates as they go in and out. At the Saint Francis Hotel last night, the crowds

were so absorbed with the delegates that only a few persons noticed Kay Kyser and his beautiful wife as they checked in. A sailor, however, saw them and ran up to ask Mrs. Kyser for her autograph. He then came over and leaned up against the wall where I was standing and gasped. I thought he was going to faint.

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Perhaps readers of this paper know why Arabs wear their flowing garbs and draping headgear. I didn't know, however, until an Arabian delegate told me. He said that these clothes serve as protection from the severe sand storms and desert winds. In the cities, however, Arabs are more and more wearing modern clothes.

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The San Francisco conference is primarily a workshop where the nations of the world hope to put together a new international organization for preserving peace. But it is also a forum for special pleaders—the discontented groups hoping to win world support for their particular causes.

Two of the most significant special pleaders at San Francisco are the Indian nationalists and the Jews of Palestine. The Indian nationalists, without official representation at the conference, are agitating informally for freedom from Britain, or at least a new compromise which would give them a larger share of home rule. Led by Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, sister of Jawaharlal Nehru, jailed Indian nationalist leader, they are concentrating their efforts particularly on a drive to force Britain to release the 11,000 nationalist sympathizers now held as political prisoners.

The Jews are divided into four different groups, each with its own point of view on the problem of Palestine. The Jewish Agency for Palestine asks that the United Nations reconstitute Palestine as a free Jewish commonwealth. The Hebrew Committee of National Liberation demands the seating of a Hebrew delegation at the Conference and also the recognition of a Hebrew representative in the general assembly of the new world peace agency. A joint statement by the World Jewish Congress and the American Jewish Conference and a separate one by the American Jewish Committee define the positions of these groups as similarly against a continuation of British authority in Palestine.



Foreign Minister Molotov has been the most publicized man at the conference

The Story of the Week



Wounded veterans from the bloody battles on Iwo Jima, these marines are en route to a U. S. Naval hospital at Newport, Rhode Island

Liberating Southeast Asia

The Allied campaign to drive the Japanese out of Southeast Asia is now well under way. The fall of Rangoon to British troops has completely broken Japan's hold on Burma, opening the way for new drives into Thailand, French Indo-China, or China itself. And to the south, the Australian invasion of Tarakan Island just off the coast of Borneo promises the breakup of Japanese power in the rich Netherlands Indies.

These territories, once Japan's most valuable sources of raw materials, have lost much of their usefulness in recent months because of Allied conquests in the Philippines and the Ryukyus. When the Japanese were firmly entrenched in these islands, shipping lanes to Southeast Asia and the Indies were protected. But now that American air and sea power controls them, trade is virtually at a standstill.

Fearing that we might move in to disrupt their sea routes to the south, the Japanese worked feverishly, first to guarantee themselves an overland route, and second to strip away all the wealth they could in case their conquests in these areas should be taken from them. They campaigned successfully to seal off the China coast. They rushed reserves to bolster their sagging defenses in Indo-China. And in the East Indies, they systematically looted all the raw materials which could be transported to Japan.

Thus even when we regain complete control of Southeast Asia and islands to the south, Japan may continue to be well supplied with raw materials for her war machine for some time. Not only have stockpiles been laid up in Japan proper; with the stepping up of our bombing program, many have been moved, along with the equipment for transforming them into manufactured goods, to new strongholds in Manchuria.

Berlin's Fall

The capture of Berlin by the Red Army marked the fifth time in the city's history that it has been occupied by foreign troops. The German capital, which grew out of two tiny fishing towns on the river Spree, was the capi-

tal of the little principality of Brandenburg when it was first occupied by the Swedish ruler Gustavus Adolphus in 1631.

It was the capital of the growing Kingdom of Prussia when, in the middle of the next century, it capitulated twice to the enemies of Frederick the Great. Berlin was occupied again in 1806, after the French under Napoleon had defeated the Prussians at Jena.

From Napoleon's downfall to the present, it was untouched by warfare. It grew in size and prestige as Prussia grew, and after the efforts of Chancellor Otto von Bismarck had made it the capital of a unified German Empire in 1871, it became one of the most important cities in the world. By the time of the First World War, it was the largest industrial city in Europe and the third largest city in the world.

Twentieth century Berlin was a hub of transportation for the continent. Its industries included the manufacture of wools, silks, dyes, furniture, metal, machinery, chemicals, soap, and dozens of other products. Under the Nazi regime, it was modernized with the introduction of a subway system and beautified with many new official buildings and monuments. But Berlin is now little more than a mass of

rubble. Steady bombing destroyed most of its factories and public buildings before Russian troops approached it, and the fierce battle which ended in its surrender completed the devastation.

Austria and Yalta

The emergence of a new Austrian government under Dr. Karl Renner has once more focussed attention on the Big Three agreements made at Yalta. At the Crimea Conference, President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill, and Premier Stalin pledged their nations to collaborate with each other in guaranteeing free, democratic governments to the liberated countries of Europe. The new Austrian regime was set up in violation of this pledge, in that Russia alone of the three big powers had a part in its formation.

Britain and the United States have signified their disapproval of Russia's unilateral action with regard to Austria by refusing to recognize Dr. Renner's government. What the position of that government will be when British and American members of the Allied Control Commission join the Russians in Vienna remains to be seen.

Although the new Austrian provisional government came into being with Russian sponsorship, it differs significantly from the provisional governments of other countries now occupied by Soviet troops. Whereas the provisional governments of such countries as Hungary, Romania, and Bulgaria are predominantly Communist and pro-Russian, Dr. Renner's cabinet appears to be distinctly bipartisan. Dr. Renner himself is a Social Democrat with a long record of opposition to Communism, and the other ministers who make up his government include Christian Socialists and other Social Democrats as well as Communists.

French Elections

The results of the first nationwide municipal elections held in France since 1935 show that the political temper of the French people is considerably more radical than it was before the war. Particularly in the big cities, Communists and Socialists piled up larger returns than ever before. In the 1935 municipal elections, for ex-

ample, the Communists polled only one per cent of the total vote. This time, their showing is estimated at 25 per cent of the votes cast.

The trend of the voting will probably be reflected in the national government before long. Although it may be some time before the French people elect a new national government, General de Gaulle is expected to follow their apparent wishes by including more members of the radical parties in his cabinet and in the Consultative Assembly. This, in turn, is likely to mean that the government will sponsor more radical policies in the future.

The election marked the first time French women have helped to choose



Robert H. Jackson

their government. Since hundreds of thousands of Frenchmen are still outside the country waiting to be repatriated, the new women voters considerably outnumbered men at the polls.

Youth at San Francisco

Although the nation's youth is not officially represented at San Francisco, local young people are doing their bit to further the work of the Conference. For example, 10 students from each high school in the so-called bay area, which includes San Francisco and such surrounding cities as Oakland, Berkeley, Alameda, Burlingame, and San Mateo, serve as ushers for the conferees each week. Those chosen for the job are qualified by high scholastic averages and proficiency in a foreign language.

Local journalism students have stepped in as copy boys for the newspapers covering the conference. Other young people are working as messengers and even chauffeurs for the various delegations. And there is at least one who is a newspaper correspondent in his own right. Kenneth Langley, a 16-year-old San Francisco boy, has been writing up the conference from the high school student's point of view for *The Christian Science Monitor*. His daily dispatches cover a wide range of subjects, including comments on the leading delegates and the issues being debated.

War Crimes Judge

Allied plans for bringing the Axis war criminals to justice moved forward recently with President Truman's appointment of Supreme Court Justice Robert H. Jackson as chief American counsel on whatever international tribunal is set up for their



PLANNING NEXT PHASE. Production chiefs of the United States, Britain, and Canada discuss plans for the Japanese war. Left to right: Oliver Lyttelton, minister of production for Great Britain; G. C. Bateman, minister of munitions and supply for Canada; and J. A. Krug, head of the War Production Board.

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trial. Justice Jackson has already assembled a staff of aides from the War and Navy Departments and other government agencies. President Truman hopes that the trials may open soon and be completed by the time the Supreme Court reconvenes in October.

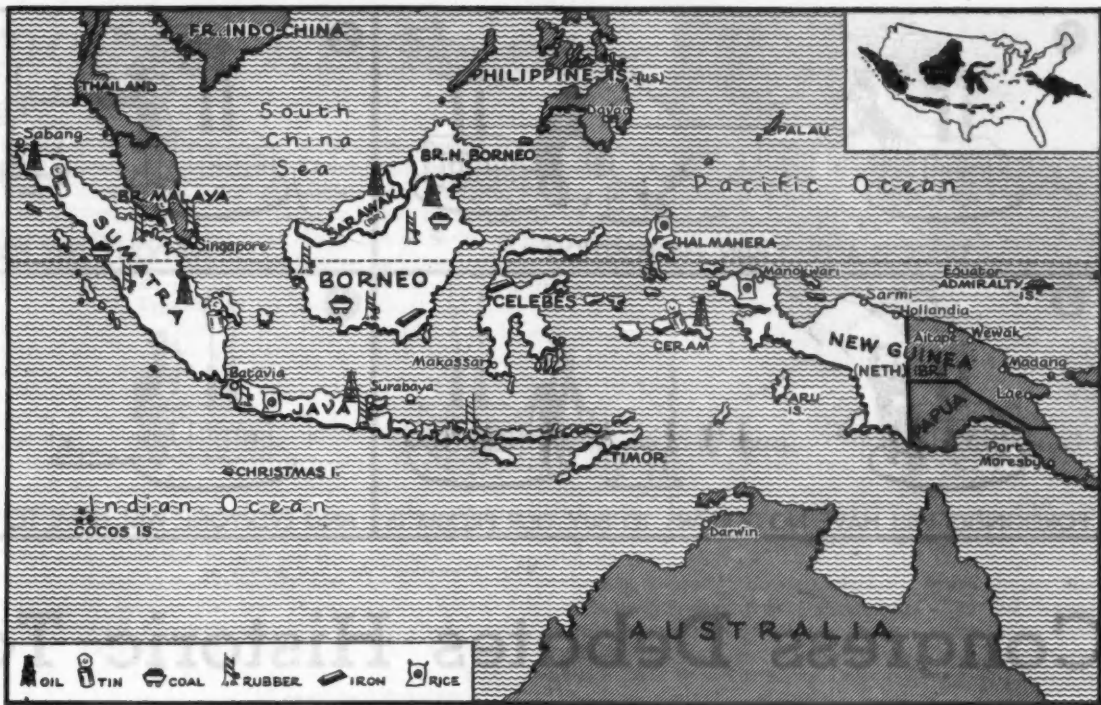
The United Nations War Crimes Commission in London, aided by other Allied groups, has been working for some time, gathering evidence in preparation for the time when those responsible for the misdeeds of the Axis will be punished for their actions. The chief problems still to be settled include the compiling of a final list of war criminals and the actual rounding up of those who are to be tried. The deaths of Hitler, Mussolini, and other high Nazi and Fascist officials have removed key figures from the list, and the whereabouts of many of their most important henchmen is as yet unknown.

New Soldiers' Bonus?

Congress is now considering an amendment to the GI Bill of Rights which would give all honorably discharged veterans with more than 90 days of service a \$20-a-week bonus for one year. Backed by Representative Rankin, one of the original sponsors of the GI Bill of Rights, it has been called a form of "adjusted compensation," superior to the present provision for \$20-a-week payments to unemployed veterans in that it does not "put a premium on idleness."

Representative Rankin's proposal would mean that about 10,000,000 discharged servicemen and women would receive \$1,040 in addition to mustering-out payments ranging from \$100 to \$300 according to length and place of service. This would raise the total of post-service payments to soldiers to almost double that received by World War I veterans, and would cost the government an estimated \$11,000,000,000.

World War I veterans were given no mustering-out pay. Several years after the end of the war, however, Congress voted them a bonus computed at the rate of \$1 for each day of serv-



The Netherlands Indies

ice in the United States and \$1.25 for each day of service overseas. These bonuses, which were finally paid up in the mid-1930's, averaged between \$600 and \$700.

Changes in Washington

Although President Truman has made it clear that he intends to follow the broad policy lines set down by President Roosevelt, the individual character of his administration is already manifesting itself in Washington. Among other things, he has paved the way for a considerable reduction in spending by asking for a \$7,445,000,000 cut in the new budget.

The biggest part of the recommended cut would be taken from the funds appropriated to the Maritime Commission for ship construction. Believing that the need for large numbers of new merchant ships is past, the

President has asked for a reduction of more than \$7,000,000,000 in the agency's appropriation. He is also in favor of withdrawing the \$369,000 budget of the Office of Civilian Defense from estimates of expenditures in the next fiscal year and thus terminating the OCD's existence. Other reductions would take some \$80,000,000 from the budgets of various government departments.

Two recent appointments to federal posts are further reminders that there is a new man in the White House. Replacing two Roosevelt appointees with his own political friends, President Truman has installed former Democratic National Chairman Robert E. Hannegan as Postmaster-General and Edwin W. Pauley, California oilman, as the United States member of the Allied Reparations Commission. Like his predecessor, Frank C. Walker, Hannegan contributed significantly to the political fortunes of the man who appointed him. Pauley, who steps into the job formerly held by Isador Lubin, one of President Roosevelt's statistical aides, rendered valuable service to the Democratic Party as treasurer of its National Committee.

Outlook on Food

It is now clear that the end of the war in Europe does not mean a return to the abundant food supplies of pre-war days for the American people. Instead, it may even mean that we have less to eat this year than previously. Decreased production and a slight rise in the requirements of the armed forces are partly responsible for the shorter rations which lie ahead, but even more important are the vastly increased food needs of Europe's newly liberated areas.

We have ample evidence of how serious these food needs are. Judge Samuel Rosenman, special presidential assistant, who recently returned from Europe where he made a thorough survey of conditions in liberated areas, reports that almost all of Europe's people outside farm communities are suffering from undernourishment. Since both production and distribution

have broken down under the stress of war, there is little chance that these conditions can be remedied without help from outside.

Mr. Rosenman points out that national interest as well as human sympathy argues for American aid in restoring Europe's food production and relieving the needy. If we do not distribute food in Europe, there will be revolution and chaos throughout the continent, which will almost inevitably lead to another world war.

In recognition of the desperate need for our aid, the House has already passed a bill authorizing United States membership in the international food organization blueprinted at Hot Springs, Virginia, in 1943. This bill commits the United States to contribute \$624,000 for one year and not more than \$1,200,000 a year thereafter to the fulfillment of the food needs of United Nations devastated by the war.

Aid for Education

Almost a quarter of a million teachers have left American schools since Pearl Harbor in search of better pay. At teaching they can earn, on the average, \$1,550 a year in the nation as a whole; \$967 in rural areas; only \$517 in the poorest state. In factories, they can earn an average of at least \$2,400 a year.

So seriously is this loss affecting American education that Congress is once again debating whether to provide financial aid to state school systems. A bill now in the House would provide \$300,000,000 a year in emergency funds, to be distributed to the states.

Those who defeated federal aid proposals in the last session of Congress and are fighting them again now contend that such aid would lead to federal control of schools and thus threaten freedom of thought. They also feel that it would be unfair to private and church-supported schools. Advocates, on the other hand, point out that unless financial aid is forthcoming, the present generation of American youth may be seriously handicapped by the loss of large numbers of teachers.

SMILES

Another G.I., who has seen plenty of K.P. duty and whose wife works in a war plant, expects the greatest problem after the war will be who goes back to the kitchen.

★ ★ ★

Dora: "What makes them so stingy with money in the Army?"
Dan: "Who says they're stingy?"
Dora: "Well, my boy friend keeps writing he's confined to quarters."



KING IN SATURDAY EVENING POST

"So you're Uncle Lefferts? Gosh, they weren't kiddin'!"

Candidate: "Friends, I have lived here all my life. In this state there are 100 jails. I'm proud to say that I have never been in one of them."

Voice from the audience: "Which one is that?"

★ ★ ★

A bachelor's life is just one undarned thing after another.

★ ★ ★

Would-be employee: "I left my last job because of illness."
Could-be employer: "What kind of illness?"
Would-be employee: "I don't know. The boss just said I made him sick."

★ ★ ★

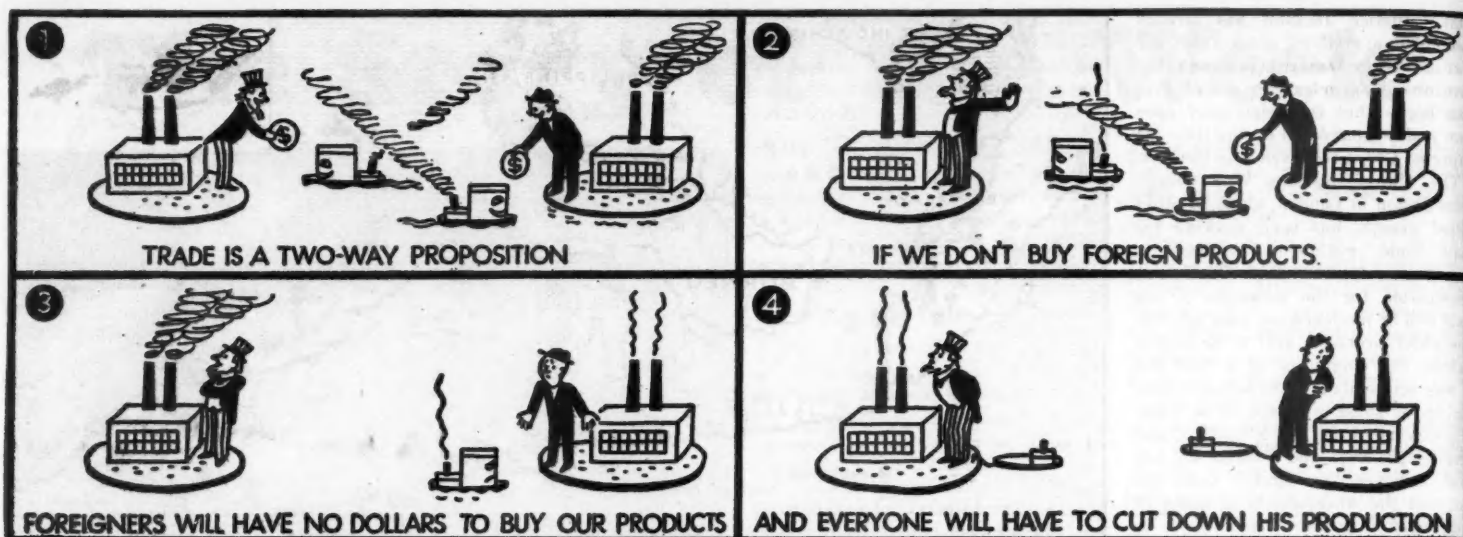
A little girl was spending her first night away from home. When bedtime came she began to cry. The hostess, trying to comfort her, asked, "What's the matter, dear? Are you homesick?"
"No," sobbed the little girl. "I wish I was. I'm here sick."

★ ★ ★

Joe: "Is your dentist careful?"
Jane: "I should say so. Anyway, he filled my teeth with great pains."

★ ★ ★

A member of our armed forces in Europe reports that he has just learned that when Hitler's friends stop by for a visit they all sit around and chew the rug.



Why "Protection" does not protect us

PUBLIC AFFAIRS COMMITTEE, INC.

Congress Debates Historic Tariff Issue

(Concluded from page 1)

gressman from a district where there were many steel mills has said to a congressman from a sheep-growing district: "I will vote for high duties on wool if you will vote for high duties on steel." So many deals of this kind have been made that the tendency has been to raise duties all along the line.

Under the Smoot-Hawley tariff act, which was passed in 1930, the average duties on imports coming into the United States was 47 per cent. The tax or duty on some goods was much more than that, and on others much less, but that was the average. This meant that, in general, anyone who bought goods in other countries and shipped them to the United States paid a tax equal to about half the value of the goods.

Some Industries Helped

This helped some of our industries. It helped manufacturers who were making goods which could be produced more cheaply in other countries. It shut off competition from the outside and allowed them to sell their products at relatively high prices.

But these taxes hurt other people. They forced all of us to pay higher prices for goods which might have been bought more cheaply from foreigners. It hurt manufacturers of products such as automobiles, large numbers of which are sold in foreign countries. It forced them to pay higher prices for the raw materials out of which they made their products. Furthermore, it kept foreign producers of many kinds of products from selling their goods to this country. It discouraged imports. Since these foreigners could not sell their goods in the United States, they did not have the money to buy the goods which producers of automobiles and certain kinds of farm products and many other articles needed to sell abroad.

The question then came up as to whether we might arrange our tariff laws so as to help our industries which really needed assistance without hurting the industries which were injured by the high tariff duties.

That, of course, was what we had been trying to do all along, but it is hard to get that result through general tariff legislation enacted by Congress. To get around that difficulty, the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act was passed.

The idea of this legislation was that

we should take up our trade problems with each nation separately. We could find out first what Americans needed most to sell abroad and the things which the people of the foreign countries needed to sell. We could then agree to lower the import duties on the goods we needed most to sell if, in return, the foreign nations would lower the tariff rate on the goods we needed to export.

In making these agreements it was understood that we would lower the rates on the foreign goods which would not compete seriously with our producers, while the foreign country would protect its producers in the same way. It was thought that, by considering the problem with each country individually, it would be possible to increase two-way trade without hurting the producers of either country any more than was necessary.

Now Congress could not very well undertake to negotiate tariff agreements of this kind with each individual country. It takes enough time for it to enact a general tariff law. But if it were called upon to make a separate tariff act for each country, it would have time to do little else. Furthermore, the logrolling tactics of Congress would make it hard, if not impossible, to lower tariffs on many products.

The Hull Plan

Hence, the plan originally proposed by Secretary of State Hull was that Congress should authorize the President to negotiate such agreements with foreign nations. Congress followed this suggestion in 1934 by enacting the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act. This law, as we have said, was to be in force for three years, and it has been renewed three times. It gives the President power to negotiate agreements with other nations. There are certain limitations on this power, however. The President may not lower the duty on any article more than 50 per cent below the existing rate.

This program has been in effect for eleven years. During this period, trade agreements have been made with 27 nations. Duties have been lowered on more than 1,200 articles. In about two-fifths of the cases, the duties have been lowered to the full 50 per cent limit, in return for similar concessions to the United States.

The bill now being considered in the Ways and Means Committee would keep this program in effect with one important amendment. It would allow the President to lower rates by another 25 per cent, in case he felt this to be necessary or desirable.

While the President is given the power to make these agreements, most of the actual work is done by the State Department. A large number of experts study our trade relations with each of the countries with which an agreement is to be made. Open hearings are conducted and representatives of all interested groups may express their views. American representatives abroad are consulted, as are representatives of the State, Commerce, Labor Departments, and other agencies.

Republican Position

Most of the Republicans in Congress opposed the reciprocity plan when it was being debated in 1934, 1937, and 1940. A majority of them supported it in 1943. But there are indications that many, if not most, of them will oppose the extension of the act this year. The Republican Party, throughout its history, has favored a high tariff policy. Republicans are impressed by the danger that if we lower tariff duties too much many American producers may be driven out of business by foreign competition.

High tariff advocates think that the danger will be particularly acute in the postwar period. They point to the possibility that Russia and certain other nations may use forced labor from Germany and may pay this labor very little. The costs of production may, therefore, be low, and the price of their products may be cheap. If these products are allowed to compete with goods made by American producers paying high wages, our producers may be seriously hurt.

Those who think that many of our duties should be lowered and who, therefore, favor the reciprocity plan, think there is little danger of competition from abroad. They point to the poverty which will prevail in the devastated portions of the world, including Russia. They think that industry will not get on its feet immediately in those countries if America closes her doors to imports, and that these countries, unable to sell their goods abroad, cannot buy American

exports, and that many of our industries will suffer.

Those who oppose the renewal of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act insist that the fixing of tariff duties is of such vital importance to individuals, industries, and the nation as a whole, that the job should not be turned over to any commission or executive department. Responsibility, they say, should be assumed by the people's representatives; that is, Congress.

Friends of the act reply that Congress has demonstrated its inability to handle such problems as the working out of an intricate system of tariff rates. The other side retorts that it is dangerous to assume that Congress cannot legislate on problems of national importance. It is argued that to turn our big problems over to the executive branch of the government is a step in the direction of dictatorship.

A compromise position is taken by certain members of Congress. Continue the Trade Agreements program, they say. Let the President and his advisers negotiate agreements. This will take the intricate details out of the hands of Congress. But let Congress retain the right to veto any agreement within 60 or 90 days of the time it is made.

How well such a plan would work would depend, of course, on the use made of it. If the congressional veto power were used only occasionally, it might not greatly affect the working of the reciprocity program. Supporters of the present arrangement argue, however, that if Congress obtains the right to veto an agreement, many members will insist that this be done whenever an agreement is announced. Every agreement would then be thrown into the hands of Congress for unlimited debate, and the program would be destroyed.

Such are the arguments on reciprocal trade agreements which Congress must weigh.

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- "Tariffs to Help the Peace." *The New Republic*, April 9, 1945.
- "How Tariffs Can Free Trade," by Bernard B. Smith. *Harper's Magazine*, January, 1944.
- "Reciprocal Trade Agreements," by Cordell Hull. *Vital Speeches*, May 1, 1943.

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San Francisco Rivalries

(Concluded from page 2)

A widely read American newspaper columnist, however, sees things in a different light. In supporting the grant of a loan to Russia a few days ago, he made this comment:

"If we look upon every strong nation as a competitor of ours and try to block the progress of such a nation, especially if it is an increasingly powerful one, then war is inevitable. If Russia and Asia make rapid industrial progress, if living standards are raised throughout that vast area, we shall benefit just as the whole world will. Prosperity is contagious—the more there is, the more it spreads. The same is true of poverty—the more there is of it, the more it spreads.

Destruction in Russia

"Russia's factories and cities have been destroyed on a far greater scale than those of any other major power. We will not only aid Russia, but we will promote world prosperity and the cause of peace by lending our most powerful ally—who could easily be our most powerful enemy—a helping hand after the war. If we would quickly promise Russia, as we already have China, a large postwar loan, she would be more willing to compromise on political matters."

The effort to work harmoniously with Russia is made difficult by the fact that distrust and suspicion have been built up on both sides over a long period of time. After the Bolshevik revolution of 1917, the Russians made peace with Germany and were accused

by the allies of helping the Germans during the last days of the First World War. The Bolshevik rulers of Russia were accused also of having plans to spread communism over the world, and some of the leaders undoubtedly had this in mind.

The British, French, and the Americans at that time took a strong stand against the Bolshevik government in Russia. They gave assistance to revolutionary forces in Russia which were trying to overthrow the government and went so far as to land armed forces on Russian soil. This attempt to oust the communist government in Russia failed, but much bad feeling on both sides had developed.

For seven years the British and the French refused to recognize the government of Russia, and the United States held off for 16 years. Russia was not admitted to the League of Nations until 1933 and was expelled from the League in 1939, when she made war on Finland.

During the years that Germany was planning her war of aggression, many of the leaders in Britain and France hoped that the Germans would refrain from attacking the western European nations and instead would drive eastward against Russia. Many Russians hoped that Germany could be persuaded to spare Russia and move to the westward against England and France.

In 1938 the British and French met Hitler at Munich and agreed not to oppose Nazi aggression against

Czechoslovakia. Russia was excluded from this conference. The western powers hoped that by permitting Germany to go eastward, they would be safe from attack. Finally, in 1939, when Germany was ready to launch the war, the Russians made a temporary deal with Germany, saving themselves from immediate attack.

Mutual Distrust

It can be seen, therefore, that the record of the dealings of the western democracies and Russia during the years before the war was stained by distrust and double-crossing on both sides. This distrust and suspicion has not been wholly erased during the years when the western Allies, including the United States, have been fighting alongside the Russians against Nazi tyranny.

Both the Soviet Union, on the one hand, and the United States and Great Britain, on the other, realized early in the war that military cooperation was essential to stave off disaster. As soon as the Nazi armies invaded the Soviet Union in June 1941, both the United States and Britain pledged their support and cooperation. Although this country was not then at war with Germany, we took steps to make lend-lease aid available to Russia, and the British government immediately promised full support to the



Observers at San Francisco

Russian armies. Although the distrust and suspicion which had clouded relations between the two great wars were not completely dispelled, cooperation was gradually established on a solid foundation.

A Slow Job

It will take time and patience to bring about confidence and harmony after the war, but no stone should be left unturned in the effort to achieve this result. Despite the fact that the economic systems of Russia and the Western powers differ, and despite certain conflicts in international policy, Russia and the democracies have many common interests. Upon these common interests it should be possible to build understanding and an enduring peace.

NOTE TO TEACHERS: Tear off here in case it is desired to save this test to give at a later date. This test covers content of the issues of January 29 through May 7. Answer key in THE CIVIC LEADER for May 14.

The American Observer Semester Test

PART ONE. NEWSMAKERS. Eight men who have been prominent in recent news are identified in the first eight test items below. Their pictures appear at the bottom of the page. For each identification find the picture of the person identified and place that picture's number in the space on your answer sheet corresponding to the number of the test item. (One picture number will not be used.)

1. President of Mexico
2. A leading Democratic member of the U. S. Senate
3. A Republican member of the U. S. Senate who is a leader of his party in the field of foreign policy
4. He served as president of the U. S. Senate from January to April 1945
5. He succeeded James F. Byrnes as Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion
6. He crossed an ocean to attend the Big Three Conference held in February 1945
7. He crossed an ocean to represent his nation at the United Nations Conference on International Organization
8. J. Dzugashvili

PART TWO. MULTIPLE CHOICE. In each of the following 16 questions and incomplete statements, select the answer which you think is correct and write its number on your answer sheet.

1. The name of the bank proposed last summer at Bretton Woods is the International Bank for (1) Reconstruction and Development, (2) Relief and Rehabilitation, (3) Monetary Stabilization, (4) World Security.

2. As compared with the population of the United States, the population of the Soviet Union is (1) relatively more concentrated in the eastern part of the nation, (2) smaller, (3) less tolerant toward its minority cultural groups, (4) growing at a faster rate.

3. A soviet is a (1) socialist, (2) communist, (3) council, (4) Slav.

4. What proportion of the total population of the United States consists of Negroes? (1) One thirtieth, (2) One tenth, (3) One fifth, (4) One third.

5. A minor German officer guilty of a war crime in Czechoslovakia will be tried and punished by (1) the International Court of Justice, a part of the new United Nations organization, (2) a court-martial conducted by the Russian army which captured the German, (3) a court maintained by the government of liberated Czechoslovakia, (4) a special court for war criminals to be set up by the Big Three powers.

6. In the new international organization as proposed by the Dumbarton Oaks conference, the decision to use force against a member nation would be taken by (1) the Security Council, (2) the General Assembly, (3) the Secretariat, (4) the International Court of Justice.

7. Both proponents and opponents of the proposal to reduce U. S. tariff rates are agreed on one point, namely, that such action will result in (1) higher prices for U. S. goods sold within the U. S., (2) higher prices for U. S. goods sold abroad, (3) increased exports, (4) increased unemployment.

8. If a Pan-Arab Federation is formed, as was recently proposed at an international meeting, which two of these nations are most likely to be members? (1) Lebanon and Iraq, (2) Bulgaria and Romania, (3) Iran and India, (4) Ethiopia and Liberia.

9. Ernest Bevin and Clement Attlee are leaders of

- what British political party? (1) Liberal, (2) Labor, (3) Conservative, (4) Tory.

10. With what other branch of the government is President Truman expected to work in especially close cooperation because of his past experience? (1) Congress, (2) The Army, (3) The Supreme Court, (4) The State Department.

11. Who joined with President Roosevelt in first proclaiming the Atlantic Charter? (1) Josef Stalin, (2) Winston Churchill, (3) Mackenzie King, (4) Cordell Hull.

12. Which is correct? (1) United States of Soviet Russia, (2) United Soviet Socialist Russia, (3) Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, (4) Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

13. According to the proposals originated at Dumbarton Oaks and elaborated at Yalta, the new world security organization will be least effective in using collective force to prevent aggression by (1) a nation in one hemisphere against a nation in the other hemisphere, (2) a small nation against its smaller neighbors, (3) an Axis nation, (4) a member of the Big Five.

14. Which of the following groups can prevent the United States from joining the new international organization now being established at San Francisco? (1) A two-thirds majority of the General Assembly, (2) Any four members of the Security Council, (3) Any 33 members of the U. S. Senate, (4) A majority of the members of the U. S. House of Representatives.

15. The public office held by Ezequiel Padilla in the government of Mexico corresponds most closely with the office in the United States held by (1) Edward Stettinius, (2) George C. Marshall, (3) Harry S. Truman, (4) Andrei Gromyko.

(Test concluded on back of this page)



Newspapers and Publishers

Christian Science Monitor

THE *Christian Science Monitor* is one of the great individualists of American journalism. Closely resembling such a paper as the *New York Times* in quality, it is set apart by a number of unique characteristics. It is unusually cosmopolitan, serving a mere 15,000 readers in its native Boston as compared with 147,000 scattered all over the United States and the world. It is unusually firm in following a set of special news standards—for example, the *Monitor* prints no obituaries and plays down or excludes all news of death, illness, or vice. And it is one of the few religiously sponsored newspapers to attract a wide circle of readers outside its own faith.

It was established in 1908, at the request of Mary Baker Eddy, founder of Christian Science. Mrs. Eddy, shocked at the sensationalism and low moral tone of many contemporary newspapers, wished to found a news organ of more uplifting character—one which would present the news of the world without emphasizing the seamier side of life, and which would at the same time advance the Christian Science religion.

True to these principles, the *Monitor* immediately set a high standard of accuracy, fairness, and broad news coverage without, however, permitting anything sordid to appear in its pages. Although it remained a religious newspaper, it did not attempt to propagandize unduly in the interests of Christian Science or to give disproportionate attention to church affairs.

By the end of its first 10 years of existence, the *Monitor* had won 120,000 readers both here and abroad. Although a majority of them were Christian Scientists, the paper's fine foreign news service, its clear and intelligent editorials, and its impartial coverage of the domestic scene quickly began to attract other readers who were not Christian Scientists.

In editorial policy, the *Monitor* usually follows a middle-of-the-road course. At the time of the First World War, when it was edited by British-trained Frederick Dixon, it came out strongly in favor of American intervention on the side of the Allied powers. Since then, it has been consistently internationalistic in its approach to foreign affairs.

On the domestic side, its record is somewhat more conservative. It was always critical of President Roosevelt and supported Governor Dewey's candidacy in the 1944 election. Firmly convinced of the desirability of the private enterprise system, it is wary of government encroachments on the businessman's rights and privileges.

On many specific issues, however, the *Monitor* has shown itself to be fearlessly liberal. Its editors never hesitate to attack intolerance, race prejudice, or the violation of civil liberties. The *Christian Science Monitor* has given more complete coverage to Boston's anti-semitic incidents than any other newspaper in the city.

The *Monitor* is equally heedless of public opinion or profit in following its own set of moral standards. Some-



times its policy of playing down disasters and ugly events has meant that it presented a rather unrealistic view of the news, but this fact has never deterred it. It is true that in covering the war, the *Monitor* has been forced to relax some of its standards, but it has never reversed its basic policy.

It is extremely selective in printing advertisements. Ads for products which are regarded as unwholesome by the church are rejected regardless of the amount of revenue they might bring in. The *Monitor's* few comic strips also reflect its moral standards. Scorning the circulation to be derived from some of the more popular comic strips, it features only three of four of a constructive nature.

In its emphasis on the constructive, the peaceful, and the happy, the *Monitor* has far more cultural features than most newspapers. Art, literature, and

education take up a large part of its weekly magazine supplement and its daily home forum page. It also pays special attention to the cooperative movement, and other groups which seem to offer peaceful ways of solving the world's great social problems.

The *Christian Science Monitor* is also particularly notable for the amount of original material which it publishes. Although it uses Associated Press material, a great part of what it prints comes from its own special correspondents. *Christian Science Monitor* news columns are thus unusually rich in information.

The *Monitor* is now edited by Erwin D. Canham, an experienced newspaperman who took over the management of the paper after having served in its overseas and Washington bureaus. It has its greatest circulation in the mid-western states and in the Far West.

Semester Test

(Concluded from preceding page)

16. An objection to the Dumbarton Oaks plan which has been raised particularly by the small nations is that the plan fails to give enough power to (1) the General Assembly, (2) the Security Council, (3) the Military Staff Committee, (4) the Big Five.

PART THREE. PLACES IN THE NEWS. For each of the following 20 places find the location on the map and write the number of that location opposite the corresponding item number on your answer sheet.

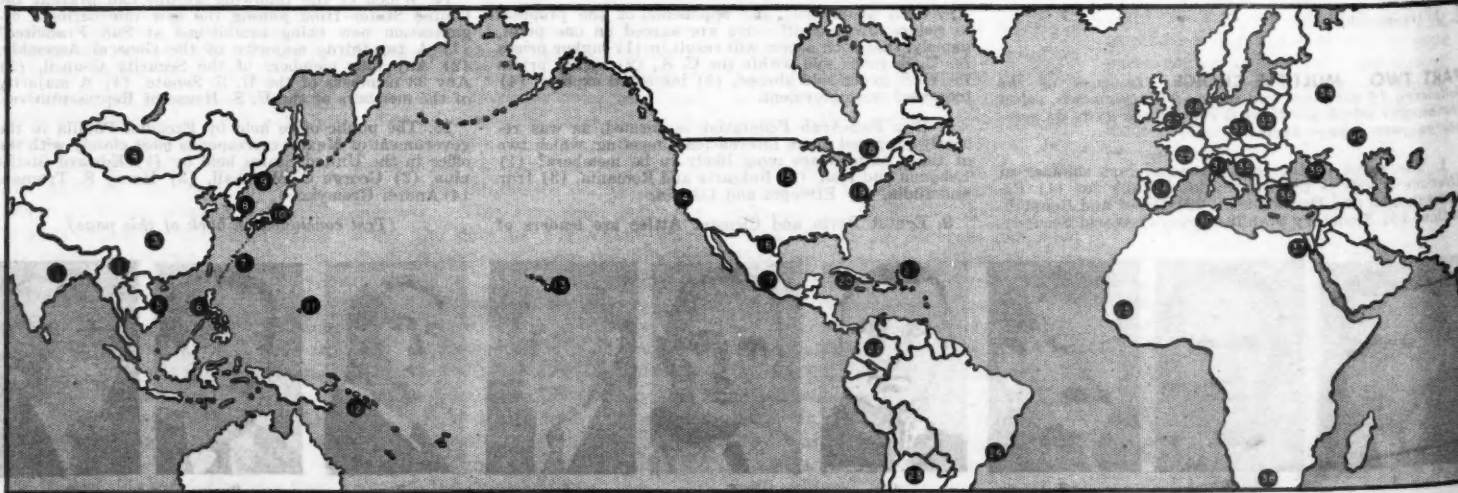
- Yalta
- Manila
- Dardanelles
- Okinawa
- Where Francisco Franco is dictator
- Where Farrell and Peron are political leaders
- Where Moslem diplomats recently met to plan the organization of a Pan-Arab Union
- Where diplomats of the Big Four nations met last summer to prepare the plans that are now being

considered at the United Nations Conference on International Organization

- Principal base of the Superfortresses that have been bombing the Japanese homeland for the past six months.
- Fourth largest country in the world
- Eastern terminus of the Trans-Siberian Railway
- A river, the waters of which were the subject of a recent treaty between the United States and another nation of the Western Hemisphere
- Where German armies were stopped and thrown back at the end of their easternmost advance of the present war
- Headquarters of the government headed by Mackenzie King
- Republic of which Ramon Grau San Martin is President
- Headquarters of the Polish government-in-exile
- Scene of the proposed MVA development
- Nation whose prime minister is Jan Christiaan Smuts
- Where other American nations agreed to terms for recognition of the present government of Argentina
- Where most of the Nisei lived before the war

PART FOUR. MATCHING TERMS. In the left-hand column below are six terms. An example illustrating each term is given in the right-hand column. Match the example with the term by writing a capital letter after each item number on your answer sheet. No letter should be used more than once; and two letters will remain unused.

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| 1. Mandate | (A) The present government of Yugoslavia |
| 2. Plebiscite | (B) The nations in the Pan American Union |
| 3. Regency | (C) Syria, during the 1920's and 1930's |
| 4. Reparations | (D) An international organization stops shipment of war materials to an aggressor nation |
| 5. Sanctions | (E) When Germany gives money and machinery to Czechoslovakia after the war to help rebuild Czech factories |
| 6. Neutrality | (F) A vote by people of a border area to decide whether they wish their territory to be part of nation A or nation B |
| | (G) The wartime policy of the government of Switzerland |
| | (H) Japan's forced transfer of Cambodia from Indo-China to Thailand |



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